The Bloomington Observer

AND McLEAN COUNTY ADVOCATE.

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POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

THE NEWSPAPER.

I come! and light is on my brow,
And power is in my arm!
I come! oppression's surest bane,
And Freedom's sweetest charm.

I come! the captive's galling bonds,
Dissolve before my ire;
And nations deep in darkness sunk
Are lighted by my fire.

I come! the pure and balmy air
Of liberty I breathe;
For all, who follow in my path,
Bright freedom's crown I wreathe.

I come! and melt the fettered band,
As sunbeams melt the snow,
And gentle streams of Freedom then
Throughout her borders flow.

I come! the widow's heart is glad—
Lone orphans now rejoice;
And praise the God who granted them
So powerful a voice!

Through me they speak!—all wrong and ills
Must then be heard—redressed!
For where I go, hope follows me,
And fills each vot'ry's breast!

From the New York Mirror.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.

Observe that slow and solemn tread, when the young bride takes her wedded one by the arm, and with downcast looks, and a heavy heart, turns her face from "sweet home," and all its associations, which have for years been growing, and brightening, and entwining so closely around the purest and tenderest feelings of the heart. How reluctant that step, as she moves towards the carriage; how eloquent those tears, which rush unbidden from their fountain!

She has just bade adieu to her *home!* she has given the parting hand—the parting kiss! With deep and struggling emotions she has pronounced the *farewell!* and oh, how fond, and yet mournful a spell this word breathes! and, perhaps, 'tis the *last* farewell to father, mother, brother, sister!

Childhood and youth, the sweet morning of life, with its "charm of earliest birds," and earliest associations, have now passed. Now commences a new—a momentous period of existence! Of this she is well aware. She reads in living characters—*uncertainty*, assuming that where all was peace—where all was happiness—where home, sweet home, was all in all unto her. But these ties, these associations, these endearments, she has yielded, one by one, and now she has broken them all asunder! She has turned her face from them all, and witness how she clings to the arm of him, for whom all these have been exchanged!

See how she moves on; the world is before her, and a history to be written, whose pages are to be filled up with life's loveliest pencillings, or, perhaps, with incidents of eventful interest—of startling, fearful record! What can throw aside the veil even of "threescore years and ten," for her, and record the happy and sun-bright incidents that shall arise in succession, to make joyous and full her cup of life; that shall throw around those embellishments of the mind and heart, that which crowns the domestic circle with beauty and loveliness; that which sweetens social intercourse, and softens, improves, and elevates the condition of society? Or who, with firm and unwavering hand, can register the hours and days of affectionate and silent weeping—of midnight watching! Who pen the blighted hopes—the instances of unrequited love—the loneliness and sorrow of the confiding heart—the deep, corroding cares of the mind, when neglected and forgotten, as it were, by him who is dearer to her than life—when all around is sere and desolate—when the garnered stores are wasted, and the wells dried up, and the flickering blaze upon the hearth wanes, and goes out, and leaves her in solitude, in silence, and in tears! But her affections wane not, slumber not, die not!

The brilliant skies may shed down all their gladdening beauties; nature array herself in gay flowers, bright hopes—and friends, kind friends, may greet with laughing countenances and glad hearts; but all avails naught. One kind look—one soft and affectionate accent, the unequivocal evidence of remaining love; one *smile* like that which wooed and won that heart, would enkindle brighter, and deeper, and lovelier emotions at its fountain, than heaven, with all its splendor, and earth, with all its beauties and gay associations.

Oh! young man, even be to thy young bride, then, what thou seemest now to be; disappoint her not! What has she not given up for thee? What sweet ties, that bound heart to heart, and hand to hand, and life to life, has she not broken off for thee? Prove thyself worthy of all she has sacrificed. Let it ever be her pleasure, as now, to cling with confiding joy and love to that arm. Let it be her stay, her support, and it shall be well repaid. Here is an enduring—an undying love! Prosperity will strengthen it—adversity will brighten and invigorate it, and give to it additional lustre and loveliness! Should the hand of disease fall upon thee, then wilt thou behold woman's love—woman's devotion! for thou wilt never witness her spirits wax faint and drooping at thy couch! When thine own are failing, she will cling to thee like a sweet vine, and diffuse around thy pillow those sweet influences and attractions that shall touch the master springs and nobler passions of thy nature—that shall give new impulse to life! Her kind voice will be like music to thy failing heart—like oil to thy wounds! Yea, she will raise thee, restore thee, and make thee happy, if any thing less than an angel-arm can do it!

From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.

FANCIED GENTILITY.

"You would be amused," said an officer, who had been stationed at one of our frontier forts, "could you see the conduct of some strangers who occasionally visit us. Because they have reached the frontiers of the country, they suppose us all, of necessity, savages, and assume airs that make them appear very ridiculous." We imagine there are many who have thus brought upon themselves merited contempt, besides visiters at military outposts. There are multitudes who judge from appearances only; and who have imbibed the notion that all ideas of gentility, and all knowledge are confined to some classes of society to the exclusion of others. We may meet with a conceited upstart whose ideas are so limited as to be unable to admit the thought that good sense and politeness are sometimes found dressed in something else than kid-gloves and tight pantaloons. Another man will think no body possesses intellect who has not amassed money as fast as himself; and a third will congratulate himself with the idea, that, although his own scholarship is not the most profound, all the learning is at least confined to his profession. Such men when removed a little from their immediate circle, are very apt to act out their opinions and make themselves laughably ridiculous. We have been amused at the air of importance and authority with which these gentlemen pass their opinions when they suppose themselves among the ignorant or vulgar. The poor ignoramus, who, in displaying his classic lore among a strange company, was obliged to stand aghast, under the impression that in an unassuming person present, he had encountered "either Porson or the Devil," might have since found many others in a similar dilemma. A man who has good sense, even though entertaining inordinate self-esteem, will look before he treads, and remember that a shrewd minds is sometimes found under a rough exterior, and extensive information where he would least expect it.

Our young city dandies are very vulnerable on this point—especially when retreating into the country. They suppose that an agricultural man must, of necessity, be a fool—if his hands are not so effeminate and his garb not so fashionable as theirs. We have never been able to see how good sense and solid information are, of necessity, connected with a perfumed head and a tight-laced body; or with a smattering of some few fashionable novels, and an ability to quote stale passages from plays, caught at a theatre. If we recollect aright, Cicero ranked the retail mercantile business among the disreputable avocations, but decided that a man of liberal education and a gentleman could pursue no more honorable employment than agriculture. While we dissent entirely from the first opinion, we are inclined to give much credit to the second; and could hope that some of those who look with disdain upon the honest cultivator of the soil because not so fashionable as themselves, would bear in mind the opinion of the illustrious Roman orator and statesman.

Good sense is manifested in keeping silence, as well as speaking, at the proper time; and true gentility discovers itself in treating every man with becoming civility, without presuming on his ignorance and vulgarity because his appearance may be unpromising.

The reply of a poor woman to Napoleon, on a certain occasion, displayed much good sense. On receiving a glass of spring water, mixed with brandy, from a suttler woman, Napoleon pointed to one of his officers and said: "There, my good woman, there is the Emperor; ask him for the money." Turning to the officer, and scanning closely his splendid uniform, she replied: "Pooh! do you think I am fool enough to believe that.—The Emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, sir, look much more like him yourself."

WASHINGTON.

BY T. JEFFERSON.

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by inventive imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated, by sudden circumstances, he was slow in re-adjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.—Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance and consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining, if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed, in every sense of the word, a good, and a great man.—His temper was naturally irritable and high toned, but reflection and resolution maintained a firm and habitual ascendance over it. If ever, however, it broke the bands, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning, unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity.—His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed.—Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceeding, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit, of leading the armies of this country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

DISBANDING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

When has the sun, in all its course since time began, shone upon a scene like the disbanding of the revolutionary army? Where is the history that can boast its equal? An army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name among nations; an army, that with indescribable hardships, fulfilled the high purpose of its enlistment, and that had just claims upon the Treasury, as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned upon the parade for the last time; their arrearages are unpaid; they are without a dollar in their pockets; without a single day's ration in their knapsacks; hundreds of miles from home, which home may have been desolated in their absence by savage violence; many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings, and all of them goaded to extreme sensitiveness by a most eloquent exhibition of their deserts, and an exciting portraiture of their grievances, by a talented an ingenious factionist. Will their love of country overcome the promptings of selfishness, and the keen and bitter sting of disappointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of the syren that justifies and urges self-remuneration? Will they literally surrender the means of redress in their hands, and trust to cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of their country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human—it is godlike! The drum beats—the line is formed—the flag of independence is advanced to the front—the officers, with uncovered heads, bid their men a silent farewell; filing off, they pile up their arms in silence, and with clasped hand and averted eyes, are dismissed each to his own way. Is there aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolutions, that can equal this last act of our veteran fathers in magnanimity and patriotism?—*Lawrence's Oration.*

ANECDOTE OF AN EARLY RISER.

It is an old remark, that "one practical lesson is worth a hundred lectures:" besides, lectures are generally longer than narratives of practical lessons. A friend of the late Mr. Perry, well known in the literary world as "the old and respected correspondent" of a certain morning paper, and as highly respected in every capacity, has been, for many years past, in the habit of taking an early stroll before thrift and occupation has re-peopled the streets. Last winter, in one of his morning walks, he saw before him a little grimy sweep, whose half-clad limbs and seeming wretchedness awakened the strongest feelings of philanthropy. 'Sweep,' cried the lad, faintly and hoarsely, and then set himself down on the step of a door, to break his fast with part of a stale bun. His observer was moralizing on his condition, and, Howard-like, deliberating how that condition could be mended. "That child," thought he, "in all his wretchedness, may possess a breast susceptible of feelings that do honor to a finer covering." At that moment a dog, as lean and hungry-worn as the sweep, drew near; he stood at a humble distance, and looked as pleadingly to share the morsel, as Want might do at the feast of Luxury. Intent upon the actors in the scene, our friend, (we have pleasure in calling him one,) put his hand instinctively into his pocket to reward the display of humanity which he anticipated the incident might produce; the urchin smiled, the dog wagged his tail, and with confidence approached to take the crumb held out toward him; but when within reach of it the sooty wretch withdrew the bait, and dealt him a surley blow with his brush, which was followed by a chuckle at his dexterity. The dog howled sorrowfully, and slunk away. "Boy," cried the benevolent person of whom the story is told, "you must be cold." "Very cold, sir." The sixpence that would have rewarded an exhibition of better feeling, was seen between the thumb and finger—the sweep gathered himself up—his eyes glistened at the inviting proffer—his hand was stretched out to receive it, but instead of the sixpence, he took a smarting blow of the cane.—"Oh!" cried the disappointed expectant. "So," said our friend, "you administered to the dog—begone boy—there are those who would call this oppression, but it is only by sharing it, that some can learn mercy."

From the Baltimore American.

How seldom is it that we meet with infidels among elderly men, whilst it not unfrequently occurs that those who have not enjoyed the advantages of reflection and experience are very apt to indulge in scepticism. Whence can this arise, unless it be from the fact that in youth we have yet to learn the fallibility of our judgment, while in more advanced years the lessons of life are so graven upon our minds and prove so clearly our dependence on a Higher Power, that we are forced to admit our short sightedness and distrust the suggestions of our own reason. We have often observed the inclination of the young to treat with scorn and endeavour to suppress the promptings of religious feeling, deeming it a self-degradation to be subject even to a Creator, at the same time that they reject as unphilosophical, forsooth, the inferences forced upon them by the displays of divine wisdom by which they are surrounded. This weakness, for such is the appellation which belongs to it, would be more pardonable, if it were permitted to rest in the bosoms of the victims of it, but wherever opportunities occur it is so fond of exhibiting itself to the admiration of ignorance, that it becomes a source of infinite evil, and deserves the severest censure. If they, who are so vain-glorious of their puny acquirements as to induce themselves to believe that religious feeling is entirely the result of prejudices springing from education, would for an instant reflect upon the unhappiness and discomfort which they produce in society by the promulgation of their crude notions, we cannot help believing that they would refrain at least from publishing them.—What satisfaction, we would ask, can it afford any one to unsettle the belief which forms the leading and unfailing source of comfort to the poor man's family, and furnishes restraints where in its absence ignorance would open the door to lawless passion? Let then the free-thinker reflect and reconcile to himself if he can, the satisfaction that will arise from an ingenious argument that at most can only serve to promote vice and wretchedness among those whose only curb is their religious feeling.

The following selections are taken from Bulwer's last novel, published a few weeks ago in New York. The novel is entitled "Earnest Maltravers."

Sentiment.—There is a sentiment in all women, and sentiment gives delicacy to thought and tact to manner. But sentiment with men is generally acquired, an offspring of the intellectual quality, not as with the other sex, of the moral.

Conscience.—Conscience is the most elastic material in the world. To-day you cannot stretch it over a molehill, to-morrow it hides a mountain.

Life.—Life is a sleep in which we dream most of the commencement and the close—the middle part absorbs us too much for dreams.

Press.—Not only the safety-valve of the passions of every party, but the great note-book of the experiments of every hour—the homely, the invaluable ledger of losses and gains.

Error.—Error is sometimes sweet; but there is no anguish like an error of which we feel ashamed. I cannot submit to blush for myself.

German Music.—The proper minstrelsy of a nation of *men*—a music of philosophy, of heroism, and the intellect and the imagination; beside which the strains of modern Italy are, indeed, effeminate, fantastic, and artificially feeble. Rossini is the Caneva of music, with much of the pretty, but nothing of the grand.

Love and Friendship.—Perhaps it would be better if we could get rid of love altogether.—Life would go on smoother and happier without it.—Friendship is the wine of existence, but love is the dram-drinking.

Sympathy.—By being rubbed long against the great loadstone of society, we attain, in a thousand little minute particulars, an attraction in common with our fellows. Their petty sorrows and small joys; their objects of interest or employment, at some time other have been ours.

Hour of Remorse.—We are apt to connect the voice of conscience with the stillness of midnight. But I think we wrong that innocent hour. It is that terrible 'next morning,' when reason is wide awake, upon which remorse fastens its fangs.

Death.—Tell a man in the full tide of his triumphs, that he bears death within; and what crisis of thought can be more startling and terrible!

The Mind and the Body.—Oh, what a crushing sense of impotence comes over us when we feel our frame cannot execute what the soul, active as ever, conceives and desires.

An ancient writer remarks:—"If all the world were paper, and all the sea ink, and all the trees and plants were pens, and every man in the world were a writer, yet they were not able, with all their labor and cunning, to set down all the crafty deceits of women." It may, perhaps, be some comfort to the fair sex to know that the writer was hung, and his body given to the surgeons for dissection.—*Boston Times.*

THE GOOD OF WANTING A NOSE.

A man who has lost his nose, says an old Scotch journal, has peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages: he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking it into every thing. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves pocket handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however, another saving. If he gets to sleep, you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey;" and let him be as impertinent as he will, he may defy you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another with a false nose—"I'll pull your nose." "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

There is nothing like a contrast to spring the mine of thought, and wake up old times. The other day I dined at one of our first hotels. The dinner was all I could wish, and more than I hoped for.—The gentleman who sat on my right, was one of the best dressed men I ever saw; there was not a hair on his head awry, and the tie of his cravat was faultless. Having despatched a piece of custard pie, he called for a piece of apple ditto; but mortal man can hardly conceive the flash of fierce indignation which gleamed from his eye and knitted brow, when the waiter served him on the *same plate* that he had eaten his custard from. Swifter than lightning, my memory flew back over twenty years of "calm and strife," and I saw myself sitting on one powder cask, and eating my dinner of cold pork and bread from the head of another, while a soldier went to a brook to bring me some water in his *cup*. It is my private opinion now, that if I had had a pie there, I should have quartered it on the cask, and ate it, too—plate or no plate—without frowning or grumbling.—*Steno.*

Davy Crocket had a wonderful memory, of which Col. A. whom he once ran against for Congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof. "When we began our electioneering campaign," said Col. A. "not being able to speak very well *extempore*, or rather not at all, I wrote out a speech with great care, and committed it to memory. I delivered it at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth, which was a very numerous one, Crocket proposed that *he* should take the lead. He accordingly mounted the stand, and to my utter amazement recited every word of my speech, and only changing, very slightly, a sentence or two to suit his own case. I never felt more awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone—stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the very cleverest thing in the world."

IRISHMEN.—There are many sad tales told on the Irish who emigrate to the new world, among which we find the following.

An old Irishman went out hunting rabbits and fell in with a jackass which he instantly shot. Upon returning home he exclaimed "Och! by the powers. I have killed the father of all the rabbits."

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From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." An incident has lately come to our knowledge in this city which goes to verify the correctness of this remark.—Some days since a gentleman arrived in Cleveland, in pursuit of a fugitive debtor, and having been learned that he ran away could probably be found in Detroit, went in pursuit to that place. He there discovered the object of his search, and with him, a very beautiful and interesting young female, who was living with him as his wife. Knowing that he had a wife residing at the east, our friend was somewhat surprised at this new accession to the domestic circle of the fugitive, and still more so when she assured him, in a manner too sincere and innocent to leave room for a doubt, that she had been legally married to the person with whom she was found. Not troubling himself, however, at the time, with any inquiry into the matter, the creditor arrested his debtor, and brought him to this city, where he was lodged in jail. Hither the lady followed him, and here the circumstances were disclosed, which have doomed a poor young creature to a broken heart, and will probably terminate in her early death, or a life more horrible than the grave.

She was an orphan, and it is said inherited a large fortune, which was under the care of an uncle, her guardian. Delicately bred, and ignorant of the world, it is not a cause of wonder, that her feelings were strongly tinctured with romance.—She was young, too, only sixteen, and in addition to extraordinary beauty, possessed of every accomplishment of intellect and education. The villain who deluded her was introduced to her relatives as a gentleman of standing and respectability, and his personal graces and consummate tact, were well calculated to win the affections of an inexperienced and unsuspecting bosom. Unable to accomplish his object by any other means, he proposed marriage, and contrary to the earnest remonstrances of her uncle and friends, she listened to his entreaties, and finally eloped with the fascinating stranger to whom she was married in Detroit. It was not till her arrival in this city that she discovered the fatal secret of her husband's former marriage. The person who gave her the information, states that he never witnessed a more heart rending scene. The conviction, that she had been duped by him upon whom she had placed her heart's richest affections, with whom but a moment before, she had expressed a willingness to die in prison, together with the thought she was not his wife, produced an alternate struggle between pride and love, such as can only be understood by those who have learned its horrors by experience. Nature ever kind to its tenderest flowers, left Miss J. long insensible to her fate. Another and perhaps, little less bitter affliction was in reserve. The unprincipled villain had circulated far and wide, a report that they never had been married, and that she was only one of the many whose love he had won without the ceremony of legal union. This story, too, reached her ears, and the conviction of its truth gave another and deeper pang to her wounded spirit.

For him she had given up all, the home of her father, the associates of her childhood, the friends she loved; and how had the wealth of her heart been paid? He for whom all had been sacrificed, determined on a still further sacrifice of her only remaining treasure—her good name; and by a pitiful and malicious falsehood endeavored, to complete the ruin his arts and wickedness had devised.

In the meantime the author of her sorrow and disgrace, having procured his liberation from prison, has gone, we know not whither, and escaped for a while the consequence of his offence. But though the law, tardy and impotent in matters of this kind, may be ineffectual to inflict upon such a being the punishment his crimes demand, there is an avenger in his own conscience, if there is one spark of humanity yet left, which sooner or later, must award him a retribution more fearful than any human tribunal can dispense.

Miss J., contrary to the orders of her physician who considers her removal in the present state of her health hazardous, has returned to her home in Canada. Poor girl! If sympathy can heal the wounds of the spirit, no honest heart will refuse her the balm of its pity and compassion.

From the Iowa News.

STATURE.

"Though I in stature reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
Still I am measured by my soul,
For 'tis the mind that makes the man."

Such was the reply of the celebrated Dr. Watts, to some buffoons who undertook to ridicule him on account of his diminutive stature. By it showed the superiority of his mind, or in other words, his just claim the name of man. The mind is that which exalts man above the brute, all that distinguishes him from mere animal matter: consequently the standard by which to determine the true stature of the man. But if men were measured by this standard, how many would fall short! How many would appear infinitely below the size or magnitude for which heaven evidently designed them! How many would be seen creeping like pigmys on the earth! That every man can be tall, in the sense which we use the word, we do not pretend to say—that most men might arrive at a stature greater than they do attain, few will deny. It has been said, with equal truth, by another poet, that 'tis education forms the mind; therefore, upon one's education depends his stature. How important then, is it that the education be a good one, such an one as is worthy the noble powers with which the human being is endowed by his Creator. Parents and those to whom the charge and education of the generation about to succeed the present on the stage of active life, is entrusted, should reflect, that on their action depends the characters of those in their hands.—the minds of youth are stored with knowledge, if a taste for the more elevated enjoyments of the intellect is begotten and a distaste and utter detestation for the baser, more degrading and vulgar pleasures of the appetite, then will the rising hope of age be safe. But if education is neglected, if ignorance is suffered to take possession of the mind, then farewell to liberty! We need not say that the ignorant are liable to become slaves, that they are exposed to oppression and imposture, and may be led captives by any one who imagines they will subserve his purpose. They are the slaves of vice. Of whom are the mobs and riotous assemblages that so often infest our cities and towns, composed? Chiefly of the unlettered, the small men, or men of uninstructed minds. Who frequent those haunts of misery and degradation, known by the dignified appellation of Groceries and Grog Shops, where is imbibed the seed from which spring poverty and crime, and ultimate death! They who have nothing within themselves which can render solitude and meditation a luxury—they who are as much the slaves of appetite as the beast of the field. This insignificancy of stature, we say, is the consequence of a defective education. Although much is said of the intelligence of our people—of the high state of our schools, of our free government, there yet remains much to be done before we can reasonably boast of our intelligence and freedom. When we lay aside the trammels of ignorance—when we cease to be the slaves of sensual appetite and of vice—when our minds are unbiassed by the prejudice of party, and are solely governed by reason and the dictates of enlightened conscience—then, and then only, can we be said to have assumed the true and proper standard of the MAN.

From the Chicago American.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of Cook and Kane Counties, would respectfully inform your honorable body, that a district of land embracing these and several other counties in the State of Illinois, extending from the State line south more than fifty miles; and from east to west commencing ten miles west of Chicago, extending more than one hundred miles to Rock River, yet remains unsurveyed, most of which is settled with industrious farmers.

This tract of country for fertility, health, pure water and hydraulic power, is scarcely surpassed by the most favored district in the Union; some of it has been settled for six or seven years, particularly those parts of it which lie on the Aux Plaines and Dupage rivers, the North Branch of the Chicago river, and some parts of Fox river and its tributary branches.

They lament that this extensive district, settled as it is, still remains unsurveyed, because of the uncertainty as to where the Congressional lines, when surveyed, will run. To most of it, the Indian title has been extinguished more than six years, and the rest more than three.

They fear, that unless this district is speedily surveyed, and brought into market, the conflict of lines and interests will produce among the settlers, in many instances, the most deplorable consequences. The citizens in this part of the State, have been tantalized with false hopes in this respect, founded upon false promises, for five years, without any assurance, until now, of having those hopes realized. The settlement of this interesting tract of country, to the extent of its capacity, has been for this cause already too long protracted; its latent resources have been hitherto locked up, and will continue to be, until Congress in its wisdom will remove the difficulty, by causing these lands to be surveyed and brought into market. Confiding in the justice of Congress, which alone possess the power of relief, your memorialists pray your honorable body to cause this district of country to be surveyed, at least as early as the ensuing season; and also pray, that Congress may in its wisdom pass a liberal pre-emption act, for the benefit of actual settlers; many of whom have been seduced from the older States, where they possessed all the comforts of an old settled and well regulated community, by the previous pre-emption laws, to seek a settlement in the new States for their children, where lands were more cheap and fertile; and this too, during the operation of the pre-emption act of the 19th of June, 1834; which is the situation of most of your memorialists.

In conclusion, your memorialists pray your honorable body to take their grievances, herein set forth, into consideration, and grant to them such relief in the premises, as justice and their situation seem to require: And as in duty they ever pray, &c.

November 21, 1837.

From the Scotsman.

BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

An eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an electric telegraph, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic trough or pile is placed at one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other; and when any of the wires are put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connection between the wire and the trough is suspended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters and by binary or ternary combination, the six-and-twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented. By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped as the keys of the piano forte are touched by the hands of a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off. In the experiments already made, the chain of wires has been extended to a length of five miles, (by forming numerous coils within a limited surface,) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electric action is, so far as the human senses can discern, perfectly instantaneous. Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred thousand miles with the same velocity, and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as its action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences or a short message, and this only in the daytime, in clear weather, and by repeated operation, each consuming a portion of time: for while it works by night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburg, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off!

Eight printers have been elected to the Legislature of Ohio, this year. This is proof enough that the people of Ohio know how to appreciate merit!

THE AUGEAN STABLE.—CLEANSE IT!

We have heard much of the intemperance of members of Congress, both in drinking, and acting, and speaking; and there are few who have not blushed at the disgraceful scenes witnessed at our National Capitol. But if the following from the New York Sun, be indeed true, well may we blush all of us, for our country's legislators.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

LICENTIOUSNESS IN THE CAPITOL.

Not the licentiousness of debate, and the licentiousness of intoxication alone, but the licentiousness of bawdlery. The Richmond Whig says that Sodom, in her most palmy days, would have started back aghast at the scenes exhibited almost in the very halls of legislation. Another writer states that even in the gallery of the House of Representatives, the frail sisterhood, like so many painted sepulchres, are almost daily collected in the most gorgeous finery they can wear; and while the debates are going on, it is not unfrequent to see the members of the House leave the seats below, and go into the gallery at the nod of these degraded beings.

The following is extracted from the Correspondence of the National Intelligencer, under the date of New York, November 26. It shows a frightful picture of hard times in that city.

"The poor of New York! Alas, my heart bleeds when I think of them. They are a legion in number, and sufferers beyond the power of description. This (Sunday) morning I have seen two men—and probably there were a dozen—who were taken up dead this morning, having frozen to death during the night. There are sights in our city, which one who mixes with the People sees every day, enough to make the stoniest heart a heart of flesh. Mothers begging for bread to feed their children, and children to feed their suffering parents. Our almshouses and poorhouses are full to the brim, and there are hundreds who should be there, who are all but dying of cold and hunger beyond their precincts. You will understand the cause of this distress when told that the number of emigrants who have arrived from Great Britain alone the past year exceeds twelve thousand. The poor are mostly foreigners, although there is great distress among many of our American population."

The editor of the "Baltimore American," who is always chaste, courteous, and free from affectation and falsehood, has the following just remarks in relation to the scrub literature of the day:

"We have been often struck by the bad taste, as we regard it, displayed by people of the present day, in introducing into their conversation and writing, foreign terms, where plain English would convey the idea quite as well, and be more generally understood. Formerly we could talk of the painting room of an artist, but now it must be his *studio*, because in the Italian language that word means study or business room, and is as generally understood by the people of Italy as the English words are by us. The first object of a writer or speaker should be to make himself understood, and the less he uses foreign terms, the more effectually will he do so. If an author were addressing himself to Italians, he would do right in using their own language, simply because they would understand him the better; but to see an English or American writer make use of expressions which nine-tenths of his readers would not understand were it not for the context, is absolutely ridiculous. Many, doubtless, practice this affectation, that they may be esteemed learned and scholarlike, but when it is borne in mind that the *thoroughness* of the scholar is known by his ability to render in English the expressions of foreigners, and not by giving them as he finds them, this plea will fail in its effect. The truth, is that whenever we see much of this sort of thing, not that we have any very decided objection to the occasional adoption of such phraseology, we begin to think of shops in which all the wares are exposed at the windows. Indeed experience has taught us that those to whom foreign languages are most familiar are least apt to stick in words not belonging to their own."

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The Hennepin Journal of the 16th inst. says:—"The navigation of this river has ceased for the season—the Friendship, the only boat arriving in our port since the publication of our last week's Steamboat Register, having taken her downward departure on Tuesday last—just in time, as the auctioneers have it—as the river was full of floating ice on Wednesday morning, and closed, opposite our town, on Wednesday night. Consequently our citizens must content themselves for a season without "PUFFS," except such as the newspapers may contain, or the baker may, perchance, manufacture for their benefit. We hope, now that travelling is almost out of the question, the bump of "*stay-at-home-iveness*" may have time to develope itself among our citizens, so that they may be fitted, by next Spring, to remain in town, and improve their own premises, rather than be continually gadding abroad to see other men's."

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Death of Senator Kent.—It is with feelings of more than ordinary regret, that we learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city last night, that the Hon. JOSEPH KENT, Senator in Congress from this State, was thrown from his horse yesterday, while riding through his farm, and immediately killed. We have not the leisure at this time to dilate on the many virtues of the deceased—affable, mild, and unobtrusive in his manners, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of a numerous circle of acquaintances, whose grief, at his melancholy decease, will be sincere and poignant.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

You bromish, says old Squire Gable to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, you bromish to hab dis voman for a vife. Yes. Unt you madam bromish for to hab dis man for your husband. Yes. Vell, I bronounce you two to be one flesh und one beef. Und now I bublish de bawns oh dis matrimony, before Cot, my vife, Mollo, Harry, und de rest of de children. Und ash de scripture says, vat Cot poo's togedder, let no man poot asonder. Und now (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) *vere ish mine tollar.*

CIVIL WAR IN CANADA!

We have various accounts of the conflict now going on in Canada. The Burlington Free Press of Nov. 29, says: "The glorious news has just arrived here, which may be implicitly relied on, that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., the regular and volunteer British forces, 1200 strong, made an unexpected assault upon the fort at St. Charles, about 35 miles from Montreal. The assault was urged and resisted with the greatest obstinacy and most determined resolution on both sides till near morning, when the British were attacked in the rear by about 1600 patriots from St. Mathias, about 14 miles distant, who hearing the cannonading, marched to their rescue, and came up just in time to save the fort, which was about being captured. The royalists immediately fled in all directions into the woods with the patriots at their heels, and probably nearly all will be killed or taken prisoners, as the patriots under General Brown, had previously put off all means of escape, by destroying the boats in the river Richlieu, and stationing forces in the only places where they might retreat. When the express left St. Charles on the 26th, the patriots were not in pursuit. The patriots lost in the assault on the fort about 300 men in killed or wounded. The loss of the assailants not known. They left behind them two pieces of cannon, but did not burn the village of St. Charles.

"There is no doubt of this result. The British forces here are nearly annihilated. There is scarcely a royalist among the French population. The women are engaged in making ball cartridges, and are as enthusiastic as their husbands and brothers."

A slip from the office of the Burlington Sentinel of Nov. 30th says—"The accounts by the steam boat Winooski, from St. Johns, are corroborative of our former accounts. St. Charles was in the first place taken by the royalists, and afterwards retaken by the patriots. From three to five hundred of the government troops were in St. Johns on Wednesday night on their way to Montreal.—Not much reliance can be placed on the estimate of numbers made on either side, at the battle of St. Dennis and St. Charles. The reports are various and conflicting."

The Montreal [Royalist] Gazette of Nov. 28, says:—"The tide of civil war is now rolling a pace in this misguided and unhappy province of the British empire, and were it not for the bravery of her Majesty's troops, and the skill and prudence of their officers, there is no saying to what extremity the loyal inhabitants of the colony might be reduced. The occupation of the village of St. Charles, was, as has been stated complete. Its defenders were all placed *hors du combat*; those not killed or taken, seeking refuge in flight. On Sunday the royalists forces fell back leisurely upon Rouville.

The same paper in speaking of the condition of Montreal says:—"We avow it that there is every reason to believe that Montreal is full of clandestine arms; and that there are many treasonable and disaffected individuals prepared to wield them, the moment that a favorable opportunity presents itself. If the case were otherwise, why have not her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects resorted to arms in common with their brethren of British origin, in defence of their personal rights and privileges, and for the maintainance of the laws and constitution of the province? Why should the latter be the only defenders of those invaluable rights and privileges, if the former participate in their blessings?

"But, be this as it may, we must here take leave, once for all, to observe, that whatever be the amount and brilliancy of the victories gained by the Queen's forces over the deluded people now contending in rebellious arms against them, no physical conquest will ever be capable of restoring to this province that healthy and prosperous state of civil repose which has so long been denied to it. The great majority of the people must be morally, legally and constitutionally conquered.—They must be deprived of all official powers, and all offensive weapons. With these sacred and important powers, they have already been too long entrusted, but to no good or useful purpose whatever.

"In consequence of intelligence being bro't into town on Sunday, that the rebels of St. Eustache proposed marching in upon the city, with the view probably of giving liberty to their friends in jail, the whole of the volunteer battalions turned out with great alacrity, and resorted to their different places of rendezvous for the purpose of receiving orders. At six in the morning they were mustered, and strong pickets of them posted at every street and avenue leading to the city—a precaution that was kept up until six o'clock the next morning, was repeated last night, and will be continued during the present excited state of the public mind.

"To-day preparations have been made for barricading the principal entrances to the city; and when completed, we shall, from all appearances be in a condition to defy the utmost force that can be brought against us. We look on these matters, however, as a business of precaution, rather than of alarm; and although we would deprecate timidity of any kind, yet we would recommend that nothing which safety demands should be left unaccomplished.

We are informed that a large portion, if not the whole of the specie deposited in the Montreal and City Banks, has been conveyed to Quebec for further security in the event of any attack on the town. Though no real danger need be anticipated, yet it is impossible to blame such a precaution as this on the part of a corporation entrusted with the property of others.

"On Sunday morning, the steam boat British America arrived in port from Quebec, bringing 3000 stand of arms."

The Albany Argus says:—"By the northern mail of last evening, we have a slip from Saint Albans, Vt. of the first instant, and Montreal papers as late as the 30th ult. The entire regular force, under Col. Wetheral, it will be seen, have been drawn off from Rouville, via Chambly and St. Johns, to Montreal, leaving the insurgents in possession of St. Charles and the neighboring country. In other respects the tenor of the intelligence is any thing but favorable to the government. The slip from Saint Albans comes to us with this endorsement on the envelope, "Hurra for Papineau and liberty!"

Col. Wetherell arrived at Chambly on Tuesday evening.—On his way thither from Rouville, he was met and opposed by a large body of insurgents, supposed to be about 1,000, but a few shots dispersed them and left a free passage for the troops.

The insurgents left two small pieces of artillery, which were taken possession of by the troops.—Col. Wetherell's whole loss in the affair at St. Charles, was four killed. His whole force passed through St. Johns on the 30th, for Montreal.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday, says:—"Accounts from New York, state that the success of the patriots has had an electric effect on the citizens of the North, and the United States generally. Public meetings were called, volunteers were talked of, and many other indications of another Texas affair."

☞ LATEST.—Montreal papers of December, 2d have been received at New York. The royalists have re-taken St. Charles, in which contest it is said 500 insurgents were put to the sword.—The royal troops were marching for St. Dennis, with orders to raze every thing to the ground. Gen. Brown has been discharged from command by the insurgents. Government had offered a thousand pounds for the head of Papineau. The insurgents were still in great force. Arrests for high treason were constantly taking place in Montreal. Volunteer companies were organizing in Quebec.—These accounts, it will be recollected, are from royalist papers.

Several eminent French citizens have recently passed through New York for Canada.

A GREAT MISTAKE!—Many people seem to think that a printing office is a public news-room, —*New York News.*

Yes, and a great many people think that a printing office is a place where they have a right to enter and read, and look over all the exchange papers, and turn them topsy-turvey, and scatter them here and there about the office!—And this is a *very* great mistake!!

The Vandalia Free Press of the 16th inst. says: "The Express Mail, from Washington City to St. Louis, (Mo.) via Wheeling, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, (Ia.) and Vandalia, is now in successful operation, and accomplishes the entire distance in four days. Already have we received several slips by this mail, for which we return our thanks to our editorial brethren who forwarded them. The facilities afforded us by means of the Express, will enable us to lay before our readers intelligence from Washington, perhaps some days earlier than most of the papers in the State."

The Bank Convention, which was held lately in New York, adjourned on the 3d December, without fixing on a time to resume specie payments. The Convention is to meet again on the 11th of April next.

TEXAS.—The New Orleans Commercial Herald, gives a deplorable account of the condition of this country, communicated by a gentleman recently from Houston:—"The army, it says, is being disbanded, and will shortly be wholly so—that bands of discharged soldiers are roaming over the country, without employment or the means of obtaining subsistence—that in the event of an irruption of the Indians or Mexicans, the country must depend on individual enterprise for its defence; and that all regular communication with the interior had been cut off, in consequence of the want of money to pay the mail contractors.—The health of the President, though improving slowly, was still very delicate. Gen. Lamar arrived in Houston in the evening our informant left. Notwithstanding the discouraging state of affairs, a great number of emigrants were pouring into the country."

From the N. Orleans Commercial Herald.

ACCIDENTS.

This has been a most unfortunate season for the sailors. There have been some thirty or less wrecks upon the gulf; steamboats have been blown up, burnt or broken to pieces, and packet ships wrecked and captured by pirates; and all these disasters have been attended with large losses of life. Verily, they who go to sea in ships, or navigate the river in steamboats, have a desperate time of it, and the very sight of water is enough to make a timid man tremble. We know not what others may think of it, but for our single selves, we prefer a pacing poney to all these modern inventions; and though we may not travel quite so fast on his back as in a steamboat or ship, there is, at least, no danger of being blown "sky high," or of becoming food for fishes, two things to which we have a natural oppugnance.

ROCK RIVER NAVIGATION.

We learn from our distinguished engineer, Jas. Seymour, Esq., that on examination, the improvement of this beautiful stream, is found to be more feasible than was anticipated. It is to be made navigable for steam boats and ordinary craft, from its mouth at the Missisippi, to the State line, a distance of 150 miles.—Thence the navigation can be expected by the improvement of two rapids, a distance of 60 miles, into the Wisconsin Territory; the average depth of the river is between five and six feet. Its survey, now about completed, presents a gratifying evidence of the enterprise of the State, and the industry and ability of the officers engaged.—*Chicago Amer.*

From the New Orleans Herald.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE.

The cock-fight of which we spoke in our last, did not come off—one or both showing the white feather; but a duel was fought on Sunday evening, of exceeding interest to the spectators. A party of gentlemen were drinking at the Arcade—as gentlemen will sometimes do—and a misunderstanding took place between two of them in which the one, a spunky little fellow, declared that he himself was a gentleman, and that the other was no better than a scoundrel; upon which it was declared by the lookers on that such language required an apology, or the parties were bound to settle the affair according to the rules of honor.—Nothing loth, they procured pistols and retired to the custom house yard. The seconds placed them on the ground, and gave the belligerant a pistol, with a cap on it, but without any load—the other understanding the joke, did not even take a weapon. The word was given—the cap exploded, and one of the parties fell; the crowd set up a cry of murder, and the victor sprang through the gate, and scampered up Magazine street, and has not been heard of since. The dead man and the spectators, retired from the field of battle to the bar room and ended the evening with the merriest funeral that ever took place.

OBSERVER & ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER 30, 1837.

THE PAST YEAR.—THE NEW YEAR.

The unimpeded march of time has brought another year within a few hours of its close! One day more will close the year 1837, when it will be added to the great volume of time! How silent and how rapid is the flight of time! What solemn reflections its departure suggests at all seasons, but more especially at the end of the year! The past year, like all others, has been fertile in events both great and small; and in some respects it has been an extraordinary one.

During the past year our country has been the scene of the most irrational and unprincipled political excitement, in which enthusiasm was substituted for dispassionate judgment, and every thing base and execrable, proclaimed for justice and patriotism! The financial difficulties of the past year have perplexed men in the extreme, and driven them to their "wit's end" for expedients to avert impending calamities.—The numerous adverse fluctuations of this "work-day world's" business affairs, have brought embarrassment and distress where it was never expected, and humbled the pride of many and prostrated the hopes of more.—The opulent occupants of the palace-towering dwelling, who knew no want, felt no insecurity, and thought of no change, have been forced from their homes, and exchanged the gorgeous mansion for the "cob-webbed cottage of mouldering mud," and the sofa's velvet smoothness for the rugged pallet of straw!—Thousands, whom a fancied security has lulled into a silly apathy, have been stripped of those trappings and costly gewgaws which attend luxury, vanity, and ill-timed extravagance, and they made to feel that they are merely the toys of fortune! Sweet is adversity—its buffets teach men more eloquently and impressively than words, that the wheel of fortune is for ever turning, and that the life of man is a series of vicissitudes!! Man is represented in history as always fluctuating; and the daily experience of every one proves, that human affairs are changing incessantly.—He who to-day lolls in arrogant security on the top of fortune's wheel, may be, ere to-morrow, dashed to its base.—The supercilious victor of to-day, may be, ere to-morrow, an obsequious, an abject slave. Arrogance becomes not flesh and blood!

Events have happened within the past year which have dilated many hearts with the sweetest joy, and overwhelmed many hearts with the most poignant anguish. O, who can pen the joys and sorrows of the past year? Joy has chased sorrow, and sorrow has chased joy! Disasters of a distressing nature by both land and water, have filled many hearts with inconsolable grief.—Death has stalked abroad in innumerable forms. The "pestilence that walketh in darkness," and the "destruction that wasteth at noon-day," have raged with extreme virulence over a portion of our country, and clove down the young and the beautiful, and the innocent and the vicious, indiscriminately. The ocean has swallowed hundreds, and its "midnight waves" have sung the requiem of the aged and the matured man, the mother and her smiling infant, the good and the bad, and the godlike in intellect. Death has been busy every where.—Kings have dropped the symbols of their power, and thrown aside the purple robes of regal greatness for the stiff habiliments of the tomb. In fine, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the wise and the foolish, and the great and the obscure, have been snatched from their joys and their sorrows, their attachments and their occupations, and consigned to the silent mansions of the grave! O, what multitudes of human beings die in the course of a year! How evanescent is human life!! Death travels without etiquette—it enters the crowded cottages of the poor, and the spacious dwellings of the rich, without ceremony; it knocks not at the trinal gate of the palace, nor stops in the ante-chamber; the indigent and ragged inmates of the hovel cannot terrify it, neither can it be awed by the tinsel and tapestry of the rich. There is no place secure from its power.—Death is, indeed, near every one in possibility, and never far off in reality. How transient and how frail is man! He exists here but a few days!—Every breath of air strikes the damps of disease and death into his body—his countenance is changed; he falls to the earth, and soon loses the impress of humanity—he is carried out from among the living. The body which but a few days ago was so gorgeously clad, shortly falls to pieces and becomes a little heap of dust, which the winds of heaven scatter throughout the universe, while the perpetual surge of time rushes over his habitation, and washes away all traces of his existence! Alas! we are but a passing succession of shadows! In our calm moments, we estimate all things as did the philosopher, who, when he laid his hand upon the bier of a king, exclaimed, "There is nothing great but God!"

But there is a New Year before us—it is just at hand.—In many respects it will be to all of us just what we make of it. If we occupy ourselves usefully, we may be sure that all will go well with us; but on the other hand, if we waste our time and neglect the opportunities of a useful and honorable life which it furnishes, we can expect nothing but the scorpion stings of remorse! Let each one, then, betake himself, for a little while, to calm reflection, and gather up his thoughts, that he may form, within himself, good purposes and salutary resolutions.

In conclusion—as this is the season of compliments and good wishes, we present our compliments to our patrons.—We wish you health and happiness throughout the 'New Year;' we wish you temporal and spiritual prosperity; we wish you peace in your hearts, and joy and harmony in your homes. And may the daily experience of life teach us all the true importance of time.—From the observations and events of to-day, may we learn wisdom to direct us in the exigencies of to-morrow.

May we all so live, that when "time shall be no longer" to us, we may not quail with fear.—Death is only terrible to those who are inordinately attached to life. Let us, then, when we draw near to the period of our existence, resign ourselves to death

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

The population of Boston, according to the census taken in May last, is eighty thousand one hundred and thirty-five souls.

☞ The citizens are reminded that the Constable's election takes place to-day.

A Boston paper says: "A letter from the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, to the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts, describing his visit to the Holy Land, gives the population of the principal places as follows:—'Jerusalem 15,000 to 20,000; Nazareth 4,000, all but 500 Turks of the Christian persuasion; Bethlehem 1,000; Ramlah 30,000; Jaffa 3,000, Turks and Arabs, including 500 Christians.'"

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, it is said, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

John Quincy Adams gives his view of the merits of the American Revolution, in the following laconic style:—"It was a lawsuit between the British King and Parliament of the one part, and the people of the Colonies of the other, pleaded before the tribunal of the human race!"

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

From a Washington paper we glean the following proceedings of Congress:

Monday, December 4th.—This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, both Houses assembled at the usual hour, twelve o'clock.

SENATE.

Thirty-six members appeared and took their seats.—The Illinois Senators were among the number present.

At twelve o'clock the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Mr. Wright, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to be joined by the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform that officer that a quorum of both Houses of Congress had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Wright, of New York, and Knight, of Rhode Island, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives, announced the organization of that body, and the appointment on its part of the Joint Committee, to wait on the President.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock, the Hon. James K. Polk, Speaker, took the Chair and called the House to order.

The Clerk called the roll, and one hundred and sixty-three members answered to their names.

The usual messages having been exchanged with the Senate; on motion of Mr. Muhlenberg, a Committee was appointed on the part of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to receive from him any communication.

Mr. E. Whittlesey of Ohio, submitted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House forthwith, and moved the postponement of its consideration till to-morrow.

Mr. Cushman moved to postpone the resolution till Thursday.

Mr. Whittlesey opposed the motion, and referred to the seven or eight hundred bills left on the calendar of the House at the close of the last Congress, as a proof of the accumulation of business, public and private, under the system of procrastination heretofore acted on. The only object and effect of the postponement was, he said, to give the members a week's holiday, and to enable them to go gossiping about the city, while they were drawing their eight dollars a day from the pockets of the people. The truth was—and we might as well begin the session by telling the truth—that the business, public and private, of the House, had been much neglected of late years. The first week of the session had always been wasted; and the excuse had been, that the Speaker must have time to become acquainted with the members, and organize the Committees. That excuse would not avail us now, because the Speaker was acquainted with the members and could appoint the Committees at once. Private claims, which had been reported upon year after year, had been neglected. Many bills, the passage of which was necessary to do justice to individuals, had failed, year after year, for want of time; and he did hope that a majority of the House was prepared to proceed to business without delay. He asked the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone till Thursday.

Mr. Cushman withdrew his motion; so the resolution lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, for information relative to the prosecution of the Florida war, from its commencement to the present time.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had said, in reply, that he would send to both Houses of Congress a communication in writing, at twelve o'clock this day.

Immediately after this, the Message was brought in by Major Van Buren, the President's Private Secretary, and forthwith read at the Clerk's table.

After the reading of the Message, Mr. Haynes of Georgia, moved that fifteen thousand copies of the Message and accompanying documents, and five thousand copies of the Message alone, be printed for the use of the members of the House, the latter to be laid on the tables of the House within two days.

Mr. Whittlesey moved to amend the motion by substituting ten thousand copies of the Message and documents, but the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Morgan of Virginia, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—*Resolved*, That two chaplains of different denominations, be appointed for the present Session; the one by the Senate, and the other by the House, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Snyder of Illinois, offered the following resolution, which lies on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill providing for the repeal of so much of the act entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States" as postpones the payment of the same until the first day of January, 1839, and that they report a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the same.

Mr. Underwood's resolution, offered on Monday, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before Congress, copies of all orders and instructions given to the Commander-in-chief of the forces in Florida, authorizing them to raise troops, or to call into service any portion of the militia, or to accept the services of volunteers for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities; and that said Secretary report what measures, if any, have been adopted to enlist or procure the services of other Indian warriors to fight against the Seminoles; the number of Indians so enlisted or taken into the service of the United States, the tribes to which they respectively belong, the length of time they have been engaged to serve, and the amount of pay promised them; and that the Secretary also report the number of troops of all classes engaged and called into service for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Florida at the present time.

Mr. Briggs moved to add to the above resolution the following as an amendment:

"The amount of money expended, and the whole number of troops that have been employed since the commencement of the war."

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Underwood, as a modification of his resolution—and, as thus modified, the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker then laid before the House one or two other communications from the Departments, when the House adjourned.

MARRIED,

On the 26th inst., by W. P. Brown, Esq., Mr. Eleazar Gore, to Miss Harriet Barker, all of this county.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern, Sunday, 1, P. M.	Western, Sunday, 2, P. M.
Western, Tues. 11, A. M.	Eastern, Tues. 12, M.
Northern, Wed. 5, P. M.	Northern, Friday, 5, A. M.
Southern, Thurs. 8, P. M.	Southern, Friday, 5, A. M.

W. P. BROWN, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration from the Court of Probate, of McLean county, Illinois, on the estate of MERIT LYON, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, or the Court of Probate, of said county for settlement on the first Monday in March. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. F. S. DEAN,
Dec. 30—6t Administrator of Merit Lyon.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, will please to come forward and settle their accounts, as they will all be due on the first of January, 1838, and I must have money.
dec. 30—3t M. J. GOUDKOP.

NOTICE.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to THOMPSON & MOORE, whose notes and accounts are now due, will do well to settle the same without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. W. G. THOMPSON.
dec. 30—3t.

MONEY WANTED.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned have come to the determination of establishing a cash business in Bloomington, and to offer a sufficient inducement to pay cash, have reduced the prices of horse shoeing to the very low rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents, for steel toes; plain do. one dollar and seventy-five cents, and removing, sixty-two and a half cents; all other work proportionally low.—Our book accounts will become due on the first of January, 1838, and we desire immediate payment, as we have our bills for iron, to discharge every four months, and to pay cash to our journeymen.

N. B. Prompt payment is particularly desired at this time, as we must have money.
LEWIS BUNN,
dec 30—tf J. R. & R. FELL.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase ready made WINDOW SASH or PANEL DOORS, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber, in Main street, south of Grove street.
nov. 18—tf J. RICKETS.

A LIST OF LANDS

Lying in the County of McLean and State of Illinois, returned by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said County of McLean, as delinquent for the Tax and Interest due the State of Illinois thereon, for the year 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in pursuance of An Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act Concerning the Public Revenue," Approved, February 27, 1833; I shall on the first Monday in March next, proceed to sell at the door of the Court House in Bloomington, in the County of McLean, and State of Illinois, at public vendue, the whole or so much of each tract of land contained in the following list, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, Interests and Costs due thereon, for the year 1837. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day, until completed. ISAAC BAKER,
Bloomington, Dec. 30, 1837. Clerk C. C. C. McLean Co.

PATENTEES.	Acres.	Description.	Tow.	Ran.	Year	Tax.	In.	Cost.
William Copeland,	80	e hf n w 24	21 n	1 w	1837	1,20	4	21
Samuel Roberts,	80	e hf n e 26	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Andrew Scott,	80	e hf s e 26	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	40 pt	e hf n w 36	"	"	"	60	2	21
William Carpenter,	80	e hf s e 17	24 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Jonathan Hodge,	80	w hf s e 20	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Joseph Watson,	80	e hf n w 22	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	80	w hf s e 22	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Andrew Trombo,	160	n w 28	"	"	"	2,40	8	21
Joseph Martin,	166 70/100	n w 7	26 n	"	"	2,49	8	21
John Dawdy,	82 10/100	w hf n w 18	"	"	"	1,23	4	21
John A. Moore,	80	w hf s w 24	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Joseph Rodgers,	80	e hf s e 32	21 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	80	w hf s e 32	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Heirs of George Cline,	80	e hf s w 22	"	1 e	"	1,20	4	21
John Benson,	40 pt	e hf s e 13	23 n	"	"	60	2	21
John Dixon,	80	e hf s e 20	24 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Woolford Wyatt,	80	w hf s w 21	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Mathew Harbert, Sr.	80	w hf n e 34	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	80	e hf n e 34	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	40 pt	e hf s e 34	"	"	"	60	2	21
Same,	40 pt	w hf s e 34	"	"	"	60	2	21
Robbin Philips,	80	w hf n w 20	25 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Mathew K. Martin,	80	w hf n w 8	21 n	2 e	"	1,20	4	21
James M. Duncan,	80	e hf n w 14	22 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Samuel Stewart,	80	e hf n e 22	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Wm. Hampton,	80	e hf s w 22	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Samuel Stewart,	80	w hf n w 23	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
E. Hedrick & S. Turman,	80	w hf n e 24	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
James Martin,	80	w hf s e 33	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Achilles Deatherage,	80	w hf s e 7	23 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
John Maxwell, Sr.	60 pt	w hf n e 8	"	"	"	90	3	21
Robert H. Peebles,	80	w hf s w 9	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
John Canaday,	20 pt	e hf n e 9	"	"	"	30	1	21
Hez. M. Harbert,	80	e hf s w 17	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Parr Rathbone,	40 pt	n e 17	"	"	"	60	2	21
James Canaday,	8 pt	e hf s e 18	"	"	"	12	0	21
Robt. H. Peebles,	80	w hf s w 20	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	80	e hf s e 20	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
James Toliver,	80	w hf s e 32	24 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Wm. H. Hodge,	80	no. 1 n e fr 5	22 n	3 e	"	1,20	4	21
Sevier Stringfield,	80	w hf s w 5	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
John Slatten,	80	e hf s e 6	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	20 pt	w hf n e 7	"	"	"	30	1	21
Robert H. Peebles,	40 pt	w hf s w 7	"	"	"	60	2	21
Same,	20 pt	no. 1 n w fr 7	"	"	"	30	1	21
Lawson Downs,	40 pt	e hf n e 7	"	"	"	60	2	21
R. H. Peebles,	80 76/100	e hf n e 1	"	4 e	"	1,20	4	21
Same,	80 70/100	w hf n e 1	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
William Weaver,	18 pt	e hf n w 3	"	"	"	27	0	21
C. B. Berry,	80	w hf s w 3	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
James Lucas,	80	e hf s w 23	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
C. B. Berry,	80	e hf s e 27	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
James T. B. Stapp,	80	w hf s w 27	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Michael Dickerson,	50 pt	e hf s w 29	"	"	"	75	2	21
C. B. Berry,	80	e hf n w 32	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Wyatt B. Stapp,	80	e hf n w 33	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
C. B. Berry,	80	e hf s w 33	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
Robert H. Peebles,	80	w hf s w 36	23 n	"	"	1,20	4	21
Same.	80	w hf s e 36	"	"	"	1,20	4	21
SCHOOL LANDS,								
Joseph Noble,	10	n e lot 1 sec 16	23 n	2 e	1837	15	0	21
Benjamin White,	10	" " 3 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
John W. Dawson,	10	" " 4 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	s e " 6 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Edward Marsh,	10	n w " 8 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Willson Lindkey,	10	s w " 11 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 12 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 13 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Thomas Haines,	10	n e " 5 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 12 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	n w " 15 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Lewis Bunn,	10	n e " 6 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 8 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 10 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Milton H. Williams,	10	" " 15 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 16 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Absalom Funk,	10	" " 9 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
W. B. Stapp,	10	n w " 11 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
M. L. Covell,	10	" " 14 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
A. Gridley,	10	" " 16 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	s e " 2 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 4 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	s w " 1 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Reuben Jones,	10	n e " 13 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
William Brown,	5	" " 14 " 16	"	"	"	7	0	21
John G. Miles,	10	s e " 3 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Solomon Dodge,	10	s w " 8 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Same,	10	" " 9 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Seth Baker, Jr.	10	s e " 5 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
John Harbuts,	10	" " 12 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Henry Little,	10	" " 13 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
William Lindley,	10	s w " 14 " 16	"	"	"	15	0	21
Robert Turner,	40	" 2 " 16	21 n	1 e	"	60	2	21
Same,	40	" 3 " 16	"	"	"	60	2	21
Same,	40	" 6 " 16	"	"	"	60	2	21
Same,	40	" 7 " 16	"	"	"	60	2	21
John Isham,	40	" 13 " 16	"	"	"	60	2	21
Same,	40	" 14 " 16	"	"	"	60	2	21

The undersigned printer and publisher of the *Bloomington Observer and McLean County Advocate*, a weekly newspaper, printed in the town of Bloomington, county of McLean, and State of Illinois, does hereby certify that the foregoing notice of the sale of lands for taxes, in the County of McLean and State of Illinois, was duly published in said paper, dated December 30, 1837, and that the number of notices corresponded with the number of papers for that week, and were distributed separately with said papers.
WILLIAM HILL.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 160 acres of beautiful prairie, situated about 1½ miles west of Le Roy, on the Bloomington Road, about 1 mile from timber, and well calculated to make a valuable farm. Terms very low. Apply to
EDGAR CONKLING,
dec. 16—tf Land Agent, Le Roy.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has recently received, and now opened, at the old stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Moore & Thaw, in this place, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PAINT OILS, and PAINTS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES, COTTON YARN, TAR, NAILS, &c. which he offers for sale low for cash. Buy goods for *cash*, and you not only save 25 per cent. on a great many kinds of goods, but you very frequently save *other costs*.
B. F. WOOD.

N. B. Fresh Butter and Eggs will be taken at all times, at the highest market prices.
nov. 25—tf B. F. WOOD.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Furniture usually called for in his line, on the shortest notice. He has on hand, and offers for sale, a large supply of French Post, and Common Bedsteads, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Sofas, Sideboards, Bureaus, Stands, &c. All of which he will sell low for cash, lumber, or approved credit.
J. N. BARBUR.
Bloomington, Sept. 9.—tf.

A FARM FOR SALE,

LYING upon the Mackinaw, about 20 miles east of Bloomington, consisting of 313 acres. 100 acres of which is good timber, 100 fenced, with 40 of it in cultivation, and a good log house thereon. For further particulars enquire of John Wiley, living near the premises, or of John Kimler, at Bloomington. WILLIAM A. PHELPS.
nov. 18—2m

W. C. HOBBS,

DENTIST,

PROPOSES TO PRACTISE HIS PROFESSION IN BLOOMINGTON FOR A SHORT TIME.

HE WOULD FEEL GRATEFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC.

ROOMS AT MR. KILLIP'S HOTEL.
july 22—tf

SAVE COSTS.

THE subscribers take this method to inform every person indebted to them either by note or book account which shall be due on or before the 1st day of January, 1838, that further indulgence must not be expected after that time. Take particular notice—no exceptions to rich or poor—friend or foe. CONKLING & PROCTOR.
nov. 4—1J13

PAINTING.

S. CHAMBLIN, respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomington, and its vicinity, that he has located himself in this place, and is now prepared to execute all orders for House, Sign, and Carriage Painting and Glazing, Glass Cutting, &c. Shop one door North of O. Covell's Store.
sept. 30—3m

SHOES.

AN excellent assortment of all sizes, and qualities of children's, men's and women's Shoes, for sale low, on a credit of one year, by
feb. 4—tf CONKLING & PROCTOR.

I WANT
20,000 RAILS
AT AN EARLY PERIOD, FOR WHICH I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE IN CASH.
A. GRIDLEY.
Bloomington, Oct. 14—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us who have been credited one year are now earnestly called on for payment. And those whose accounts are daily becoming due are requested to bear in mind our reasonable expectations.

Remember that OUR credit is but six months, while to others we have generally given twelve.
july 29—tf S. BAKER & CO.

TO OUR FRIENDS

AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE subscribers have at this time, their Saw-mill in complete operation, where all orders for lumber, will be attended to in the best manner and at the shortest notice. This Sawmill is situated on the Kickapoo Creek, equi-distant from the towns of Bloomington and Le Roy. They will deliver frame buildings of every description, in the above places.

Emigrants or others wishing to build, would do well to give us a call, as we intend keeping a few carpenters constantly employed.
E. VEATCH.
dec. 2—3t WM. BISHOP.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods in Bloomington, is now ready for the settlement of his accounts. Those indebted to him will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts by note or otherwise immediately.

Office on Front street, opposite O. Covell's.
nov. 18—tf C. CARPENTER.

REMOVAL.

S. BAKER & CO. have removed to their new Store Room, south of J. M. Killip's Tavern, on Main street, in Bloomington, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of goods for sale on fair terms.

All those who are indebted to us, are notified that on the first of January next, we shall expect payment without further notice. nov. 18—tf

BLOOMINGTON ACADEMY.

THIS School commences on Monday, Nov. 6th. Much effort has been made to procure an experienced teacher in the Female Department, prepared to teach in the polite arts, as painting, &c. Such a teacher will probably be obtained soon.—For a time, until such an one is obtained, Mrs. Hays has consented to continue to teach, and she will give every needed attention, to all the more useful, and important branches of an English education. The other teachers will be, at present, the same as heretofore. The winter session will contain two quarters of eleven weeks each.

Tuition in the elementary branches,	$3 00
In Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	3 50
In History, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	4 00
In Algebra, Geometry, Navigation & Surveying, and the Greek and Latin Languages,	5 00

The charge is low, as we keep by the day to secure the public funds, which will probably pay the whole amount to scholars in the township. A charge of 50 cents per quarter will be made for fuel. LEMUEL FOSTER, Principal.
nov. 4—6t

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

THE cash will be paid for 100 bushels of Oats, and 100 bushels of Corn, at the customary selling price, delivered in Bloomington.
nov. 11—tf ALLEN WITHERS.

FRANKLIN BRATTAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bloomington, Illinois, will promptly attend to any business confided to him in the counties of McLean, Macon and Tazewell. ☞ Office in the Court House.
jan. 14—tf

W. P. BROWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to all professional business that may be confided to him. Office in the Post Office, Bloomington, Illinois. jan. 14—tf

DAVID DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HAVING removed from Pekin to Bloomington, McLean county, will hereafter practice in the Circuit Courts of McLean, Macon, and Tazewell counties. Notes and accounts entrusted to him for collection in any part of the State, will be strictly attended to. Office on Front street, with J. W. Fell, Esq., one door east of Moore & Thaw's Store. jan. 14—1y

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE F. MARKLEY & STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, have associated themselves together in the practice of Law, in the McLean Circuit Court, and will promptly give their joint attention to all business entrusted to their care, in the line of their profession.

GEORGE F. MARKLEY,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

☞ Office in the south west room of the Court House. oct. 7—tf

CONKLING & PROCTOR,

HAVE located themselves in the town of LE ROY, where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, at all times.—Prices low, and the usual credit of one year given. They hope to merit a share of public patronage.
jan. 28—tf

700 DOZEN Cotton Yarns of a superior quality, for sale by
feb. 4—tf CONKLING & PROCTOR.

MEDICINES.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S celebrated Vermifuge, warranted an effectual Medicine for expelling worms from the system. Also, Dr. Chapman's Vegetable Anodyne, an effectual cure for the Fever and Ague, together with a variety of other Medicines, for sale by
CONKLING & PROCTOR.

COOKING STOVES.

6 COOKING STOVES of a very superior kind, for sale on commission, by
CONKLING & PROCTOR.

Persons desirous of obtaining a stove possessing the advantages of convenience and economy, would do well to obtain one of the above pattern.
july 29—tf C. & P.

LITERARY UNION.

LADY'S BOOK,

AND

LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "Book," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification.—Convinced that he could not in any way promote the interest or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic, she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor, will give the work a new impulse, while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book, may be mentioned,

Sarah J. Hale, editor, L. H. Sigourney, Ann S. Stevens, Caroline Lee Hentz, E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, H. F. Gould, C. E. Gooch, L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantage over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished writers in Europe; and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality.—During the year portraits engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given; and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashions, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the publisher is confident that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on her endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are *Three Dollars* per annum, payable in advance.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for convenience of remittance the following system of *clubbing:*

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for $5; Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for $5; Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all, $5; Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, and Saturday News, $5; Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for $5; Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for $5; Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, $5.

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author, will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage; or one-half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

All orders to be addressed to
L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

TO EMIGRANTS.

THE following choice tracts of McLean county lands, embracing timber and prairie lands of the best quality, and desirable situations for farms, are offered for sale, for cash, at such prices as will attract the attention of the actual settler, or speculator.

E half S W qr sec 26, T. 24 N, R 2 E.
N E qr sec 15, T 24 N, R 2 E.
E half S E qr sec 22, T 24 N, R 2 E.
W half S W qr sec 23, T 24 N, R 2 E.
E half N W qr sec 26, T 24 N, R 2 E.
E half N E qr sec 34, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N E qr N W qr sec 25, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N E qr sec 27, T 23 N, R 3 E.
E half S E qr sec 27, T 23 N, R 3 E.
W half S W qr sec 27, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N half sec 33, T 23 N, R 3 E.
E half N W qr sec 28, T 23 N, R 3 E.
W half N E qr sec 28, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N half N W qr sec 22, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N E qr sec 22, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N half S W qr sec 23, T 23 N, R 3 E.
S E qr sec 23, T 23 N, R 3 E.
S W qr sec 24, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N E qr sec 25, T 23 N, R 3 E.
N E qr N E qr sec 21, T 23 N, R 3 E.
S E qr S W qr sec 24, T 23 N, R 2 E.
E half sec 24, T 23 N, R 2 E.
N E qr N W qr sec 24, T 23 N, R 2 E.
E half sec 13, T 23 N, R 2 E.
N W qr sec 12, T 23 N, R 2 E.
E half S W qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 2 E.
N W qr sec 34, T 25 N, R 4 E.
S E qr sec 34, T 25 N, R 4 E.
S W qr sec 35, T 25 N, R 4 E.
S W qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 4 E.
N W qr sec 26, T 25 N, R 4 E.
W half S E qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 4 E.
W half N E qr sec 26, T 25 N, R 4 E.
N W qr S E qr sec 26, T 25 N, R 4 E.
W half N E qr sec 28, T 23 N, R 4 E.
N W qr sec 28, T 23 N, R 4 E.
N half sec 29, T 23 N, R 4 E.
N half sec 30, T 23 N, R 4 E.
N W qr S E qr sec 29, T 23 N, R 4 E.
E half N E qr sec 26, T 25 N, R 4 E.
E half S E qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 4 E.
W half S E qr sec 24, T 25 N, R 4 E.
S W qr sec 24, T 25 N, R 4 E.
S half sec 6, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half S W qr sec 3, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S half sec 4, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr S W qr sec 3, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S half sec 5, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr sec 10, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half N W qr sec 10, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S E qr sec 3, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr S E qr sec 2, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr S W qr sec 2, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half S W qr sec 2, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S W qr N W qr sec 12, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr sec 12, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S W qr sec 12, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half N E qr sec 12, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half N E qr sec 11, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr sec 1, T 25 N, R 2 E.
W half S E qr sec 6, T 25 N, R 2 E.
N E qr S E half sec 6, T 25 N, R 2 E.
S W qr sec 5, T 25 N, R 2 E.
N half S E qr sec 2, T 25 N, R 2 E.
E half S E qr sec 4, T 25 N, R 2 E.
W half S W qr sec 17, T 25 N, R 3 E.
S E qr sec 18, T 25 N, R 3 E.
Lot 3, N W qr sec 6, T 25 N, R 3 E.
W half Lot 2, N W qr sec 7, T 25 N, R 3 E.
Lot 2, N W qr sec 7, T 25 N, R 3 E.
Lot 1, N W qr sec 1, T 25 N, R 2 E.
Lots 1 and 2, N W qr sec 18, T 25 N, R 2 E.
Lot 2, N W qr sec 6, T 25 N, R 2 E.
N W qr sec 34, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N half sec 33, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr sec 32, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr sec 30, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half S E qr sec 29, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S W qr sec 29, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S W qr S W qr sec 29, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr sec 27, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half N W qr sec 27, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half S W qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half N W qr sec 23, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E half N W qr sec 17, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr S W qr sec 17, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N half S W qr sec 15, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half N W qr sec 15, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr N W qr sec 15, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S E qr sec 15, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S W qr S E qr sec 14, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half N W qr sec 14, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S E qr sec 13, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half N W qr sec 13, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr sec 12, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr N W qr sec 11, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half N W qr sec 17, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S W qr sec 10, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N W qr S E qr sec 10, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S half sec 9, T 25 N, R 1 E.
S E qr sec 8, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N half S W qr sec 8, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half S E qr sec 7, T 25 N, R 1 E.
W half N E qr sec 7, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N E qr S E qr sec 7, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S E qr sec 1, T 25 N, R 1 E.
N W qr sec 30, T 25 N, R 1 E.
E half S W qr sec 30, T 25 N, R 1 E.

Apply to A. GRIDLEY, at Bloomington, Agent for JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia.
july 22—tf

S. BAKER & CO.

HAVE now on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c., suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer on accommodating terms. They are thankful for the custom and favor already received, and hope by reciprocal assistance, our business may become profitable as well to the purchaser as seller. We love the old saying, "live and let live." feb. 11—tf

S. BAKER & CO.

HAVE lately added a handsome supply to their former stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, China and Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Hats and Bonnets of superior quality. Also, a quantity of Medicine and a variety of Mechanic's tools, together with other items, which constitute a good and fashionable assortment for the season, which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or approved credit. may 1—tf

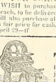
HAINES & SON,

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and as they have been selected with great care and taste, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please the most fastidious taste. Feeling assured that all who may call on us will receive general satisfaction, and prompt attention, they therefore respectfully solicit a large share of public patronage. All persons wishing to purchase goods, are solicited to call and examine our stock and prices. may 6—tf

CASH

FOR CORN AND OATS!!

I WISH to purchase one thousand bushels of each, to be delivered to me in Bloomington.—I will also purchase all kinds of eatable produce at a fair price for cash.
april 29—tf J. M. KILLIP.



PRINTING.

THE subscriber having on hand a large and beautiful assortment of new job printing type, is fully prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING of every description, at the shortest notice and in the most elegant style.

BUSINESS CARDS,	HORSE BILLS,
ADDRESS CARDS,	HAND BILLS,
BALL TICKETS,	CIRCULARS,
STAGE BILLS,	JUSTICES' BLANKS, &c.

done in a neat and fashionable manner, on reasonable terms. W. HILL.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now lives, on liberal terms. Said farm contains 320 acres of first rate land, 140 of which is first quality timber; 95 under good fencing, and between 50 and 60 acres in a high state of cultivation, with never failing stock water; a good young orchard, comfortable dwelling, good stables, and other out buildings. Said farm lies 7 miles west of Bloomington in Dry Grove; the state road from Peoria and Pekin to Bloomington, running through it, and directly on the contemplated rail road route. Any person wishing to purchase the above described property, will apply to the subscriber on the premises. M. H. WILLIAMS.
nov. 4—tf

NEW GOODS,

AT THE OLD STAND CORNER OF MAIN AND FRONT STREETS.

JUST received direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the latest style, among which may be found the following:

Blk and col'd lutestring sinchew and gro de nap silks; figured silks and satins; plain and figured silk and satin vesting; marseilles do; silk velvet chally; painted muslins and jaconets; ginghams; blue and fancy prints; furniture do; jaconets and cambrics; col'd cambrics; fig'd book, Swiss and mull muslins; dress hdk'fs and dress shawls; scarfs; cotton, silk, and linen cambric handkerchiefs; plain and fig'd bobinetts; thread, cotton and worsted edgings; laces, belt ribbons and braid ribbons, assorted; silk thread; kid, beaver and buck gloves; gum elastic, worsted and cotton suspenders; silk, cotton and worsted hose and half hose; bead bags and purses; necklaces; piping cords; bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings; 4-4 and 5-4 barnsley sheetings; brown linen and damask table cloths; summer cloths; erminetts; beaverteens; Mexican mixtures; rowen cassimeres; Canton cords and drillings; bed tickings. A large assortment of fashionable bonnets. Fur, silk, and palm leaf hats.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sole and upper leather; calf and morocco skins; saddles bridles and martingales; whips and whip thongs.

Cotton yarns and cotton batting.

Nails, iron and castings; 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 glass; hardware, tin, queens, and glassware; medicines, paints oils, dye stuffs and groceries.—Together with almost every article usually kept or called for in country stores. All of which I will sell cheap for cash or approved credit. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

O. COVELL.

april 29—tf

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT TWO HORSE TRAVELLING CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, with or without a good pair of horses. Apply to
R. RANSON, Hudson.
Aug. 12-tf

CASH! CASH! CASH!

FOR WOOD

CASH will be paid for 100 cords of Good Wood, 4 feet long, to be delivered in Bloomington, by the 1st of August. Enquire at this office.
April 15.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration from the Court of Probate of McLean county, Illinois, on the estate of Ennes Neel, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, or the Court of Probate of said county, for settlement, on the first Monday in January next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JOHN MERRIFIELD.
nov. 25—6t* Administrator of Ennes Neel.

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

J. F. FRALEY.

CONTINUES to carry on the above branches of business in all their variety, at the shop formerly occupied by J. & F. Fraley, on Front street, nearly opposite the "Bloomington Caravansary," where he will be pleased to accommodate his old customers and the public generally, at wholesale or retail. He has on hand a number of COOKING AND TEN PLATE STOVES, which he will sell on accommodating terms, particularly if the purchaser has a few of Benton's mint drops to dispose of in that way.
sept. 23—tf

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber intending to devote his attention to the Land Business, in the State of Illinois, will promptly attend to the buying and selling of improved and unimproved lands, town property, and entering and selling Congress lands on commission. Individuals, or land companies having such business to transact, can have it satisfactorily attended to, by registering at the office in the subscriber a description of their lands for sale, together with their terms, or by addressing him by mail, (post paid,) rendering necessary information as to the quantity and quality of their lands and terms. The subscriber, if requested, will render any information to individuals or land companies that he can, as to the most profitable locations for investments.

Terms—$5 for registering a description of property and terms.

Two and a half per cent. on sales.

EDGAR CONKLING,
Land Agent, Le Roy, McLean co., Illinois.

REFERENCES,

Gen. M. L. Covell, Bloomington, Illinois.
McBride, Fulton & Co., Alton, Illinois.
James Doster, Zanesville, Ohio.
James M. Gaylord, Esq. } McConnelsville, O.
John E. Hanna, Esq. }
Dr. Silas Cutler, Morristown, N. J.
Moses Belknap, Newburgh, N. Y.
Edwin Belknap, New York City.
dec. 2—tf

MONEY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for LOTS in the Northern addition to Bloomington, are hereby notified, that unless our demands are liquidated on or before 5th day of January next, suits will be commenced in the Circuit Court, in all cases—no exceptions.

ALLIN, GRIDLEY & PRICKETT.
nov. 11—tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(HARTFORD, CONN.)

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and offers to Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Factories, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property.

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any similar Institution; and every man has now an opportunity for a trifling sum to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course of the office in transacting business, and adjusting losses will be prompt and liberal.

O. COVELL, Agent.
Bloomington, Oct. 21—4m

WHEAT FANS.

ONE dozen wheat fans, for sale by
Aug. 12—tf. S. BAKER & CO.

NEW AND INTERESTING!

HAINES & SON, have the pleasure of saying to their friends, that they are just receiving and opening direct from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their extensive stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

21 pieces broad cloths, assorted colors.
7 do. corded cassimeres, do. do.
5 do. plain do. do. do.
17 " satinetts plain and striped do. do.
2 " summer cloth, (a beautiful article.)
7 " Kentucky jeans.
5 " buffalo cloth, plain and striped.
4 " bombazett, assorted colors.
2 " figured merino.
5 " plain do.
4 " circassians,
6 " Suffolk drilling.
4 " French do.
8 " blue cotton do.
9 " apron check.
13 " 3-4 and 4-4 bed ticking.
3 " table diaper.
10 " Russia do.
11 " Irish and French linen.
299 " calico, latest style.
75 " do. blue.
12 " ginghams, assorted.
9 " painted muslin.
6 " black silk.
2 " India satin.
10 " colored and changeable silk.
2 " black silk velvet.
12 doz. silk dress hdkfs.
1 " shawls.
8 pieces bandanna and flag pongee hdkfs.
Bobinett and muslin capes.
White and black blond edging.
Bobinett and thread edging.
Bobinett quillings.
19 pieces Figured and plain book, Swiss and bobinett muslin,
20 " jaconet and cambric.
6 boxes cap and bonnet ribbons.
5 doz. ladies and misses bonnets, latest style.
4 " misses silk turbans.
21 " cotton hose and half hose.
4 " gum elastic suspenders.
20 " ladies silk, kid, and beaver gloves.
12 " gents. buskin and beaver do.
7 " satin and bombazine stocks.
8 " shirt collars.
4 " White and black silk hats.
2 " beaver do.
18 " palm leaf do.
2 " gents. leghorn do.
279 pieces brown sheeting and shirting.
30 " bleached do.
150 lbs. candlewick.
3112 lbs. cotton yarn.
Combs, a great variety.
24 pair men's calf boots.
36 " kid do.
96 " thick do.
375 " brogans, shoes, and pumps.
200 " ladies prunella, calf, seal, and kid shoes.
172 " misses and boys brogans and shoes.
43 men's saddles.
10 ladies do.
4 doz. bridles.
3 " martingales.
8 " blind bridles.
Collars, hames, halters, saddle bags, whips, &c.
Queens-glass and tin ware, a general assortment.
2000 lbs. coffee.
8 chests tea.
1 tierce rice.
2 hhds. N. O. sugar.
200 lbs. loaf do.
Pepper, spice, ginger, starch, raisins, sperm candles, indigo, madder, wine, brandy, gin, linseed and sperm oil.
30 kegs nails and brads.
2000 lbs. log chain.
4 doz. Collins & Co's axes.
8 " trace and halter chains.

Also, a great variety of queer and curious notions, too numerous to mention. In all making our stock complete, which we offer on the most accommodating terms.

N. B.—Cheap for cash, country produce or approved credit. april 29—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods and prices, and to purchase through the coming season all the goods they may need.
feb. 11—tf

VALUABLE BLOOMINGTON PROPERTY

AND

McLEAN COUNTY LANDS,

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received authority under the will of my brother, Daniel Henry, late of Kentucky, to sell the House on Main street, Bloomington, in which Seth Baker, 2nd, formerly resided, together with four lots extending from Main to Centre street, on one of which a stable stands, and on another the shop now occupied by Thomas Fell.

Also, two 10 acre lots of wood-land in Blooming Grove, which will be sold with the house.

Also, the North half of the N. W. qr. of sec. 20, T. 22 N. of R. 4 E., containing 80 acres, commencing half a mile west of the flourishing town of Le Roy.

Also, the following described lands in 'Old Town,' contiguous to Dawson's, Dimmick's, and Lebo's, viz:—

E. H. S. W. qr. sec. 26, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
S. E. qr. and E. qr. sec. 26, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
Lot No. 1, S. W. qr. sec. 30, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
Lot No. 2, S. W. qr. sec. 30, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
S. W. qr. sec. 29, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
W. H. S. W. qr. sec. 32, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
W. H. S. E. qr. sec. 23, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
N. E. qr. S. E. qr. sec. 23, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
W. H. N. E. qr. sec. 36, T. 23 N., R. 3 E.
S. E. qr. and E. qr. sec. 31, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.
W. H. S. W. qr. sec. 33, T. 23 N., R. 4 E.

Four hundred and forty acres of the above Lands are timbered, and the balance, 493 acres first rate Prairie, within half a mile of the timber.

I will also sell 40 acres of first rate white oak timber, near Montgomery's in Iroquois county—being the S. E. qr. S. W. qr. sec. 14, T. 27, R. 11 W.

I am also authorized to sell 400 acres of prairie on the Pekin rail road, 2½ miles west of Bloomington, together with 40 acres of first rate timber in Blooming Grove, only 1½ miles from the Prairie.

I am also constituted agent to sell the following lands in McDonough and Warren counties, viz:

N. E. qr. sec. 7, T. 6 N, 3 W, 160, } McDon.
N. W. qr. sec. 34, T. 7 N, 4 W, 160, }
S. E. qr. sec. 20, T. 12 N, 1 W, 160.
S. E. qr. sec. 6, T. 8 N, 2 W, 160.
N. E. qr. sec. 25, T. 11 N, 3 W, 160.
S. W. qr. sec. 3, T. 11 N, 3 W, 160.
N. E. qr. sec. 19, T. 12 N, 4 W, 160.
N. W. qr. sec. 19, T. 12 N, 4 W, 160.

These lands are held by Tax titles, and a quit claim only will be sold.

I also offer for sale, 360 acres in Old Town, (nearly one half of which is timbered,) lying between the farms of John and William Bishop.—And also 240 acres on the Pekin Rail Road, lying east of Messrs. Gross, York and Stiger; 20 acres of first rate timber in Dry Grove, will be sold with this prairie.

I am furthermore authorized to sell the following lands, lying in and near Stout's Grove, owned by Wm. Macon, and myself, viz:

The E. ½ S. W. qr. sec. 11, T. 24 N, R 1 E,	80.
W. ½ N. E. qr. sec. 11, T. 24 N, R. 1 E,	80.
E ½ N. E. qr. sec. 5, T. 24 N, R 1 E,	80.
W. ½ S. W. qr. sec. 2, T. 24 N, R. 1 E,	80.
	320.

I will also sell the W. ½ S. W. qr. sec. 31, T. 25 N, R. 1 E. The last 80 is heavily timbered and convenient to saw mills. One 80 of the lands owned by Wm. Macon and myself is also timbered, the balance is first rate prairie; one 80 of which, is within half a mile of the town of Concord.

TERMS.—One fourth in hand—the balance in instalments of one, two, and three years, with 10 per cent. interest. Apply to me in Bloomington.
march 25—tf JOHN F. HENRY.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON the first of July, 1837, was published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Edited by William E. Burton, Philadelphia, to whom all original communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album, the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which the work is designed as a successor, will at once place The Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the U. States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays, humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe.—A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two colums each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST monthly work issued in the United States.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to C. ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Pringting Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Agate on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body; Brevier Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Brevier on Burgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Burgeois on Brevier body; Burgeois Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Burgeois on Long Primer body; small bodied Long Primer; Long Primer Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica Nos. 1, and 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Pica on English body; English Nos. 1 and 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Canon; five lines Pica to twenty; eight lines Pica Gothic condensed, to twenty; five, seven, nine, and ten lines Pica Ornamental; six, seven, nine, twelve, and fifteen lines Pica Shaded; eight, ten, twelve, and sixteen lines Antique Shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of flowers, from Pearl to seven lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of Ornamental Dashes; a variety of Card Borders; near two thousand Metal Ornaments; Brass Rule; Leads of various thicknesses; Astronomical, Mathematical, and Physical Metal Signs; Braces and Dashes from three to thirty ems long; Great Primer and Double Pica Scrips on inclined body; Diamond and Nonpareil Music of various kinds; Antiques; light and heavy Two Line letter; full face Roman and Italic Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, and Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica, and other Blacks; Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek; Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese Accents, furnished to order, together with every other article made use of in the printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,
Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of the bill in Type.
July 1.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION!

A NUMBER of the proprietors of the town of Decatur, Illinois, desirous of promoting the growth and prosperity of the place, by furnishing the facilities for a supply of building materials—propose donating to any person or persons, who will, within a given period, erect in said town a good and substantial Steam Saw-Mill—a number of Town Lots, together with timber in the vicinity of the place, the present joint value of which shall not be less than from 600 to 1000 dollars. The above donation to be made as soon as the mill is put in operation. A bond for the performance of which will be given to any one desirous of engaging in such an enterprise. Independent of the proposed donation—no town it is believed in the State offers greater inducements to the investment of capital in such improvements. Timber both for fuel and lumber can be procured with facility in the greatest abundance—and the demand for lumber, already very great, is rapidly increasing. For further information apply to

ISAAC C. PUGH, Decatur.
JAS. ALLIN, }
J. W. FELL, } Bloomington.
A. GRIDLEY, }

may 6—tf

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock of Goods and prices, and to purchase through the coming season all the goods they may need, fifty per cent. cheaper than they can buy at any of the OLD establishments in Bloomington.
aug. 19—tf A. GRIDLEY.

VEGETABLES.

THE residents of Bloomington, can be supplied with a variety of vegetables, by applying to
june 24—tf Mr. LOCKHART.